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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Kornal-Nadour Observatory.
Direction of wind ... N.E.
Force of wind ... 1 to 2
State of sky ... Partly cloudy
Barometer ... 761.1
Thermometer ... 78.1
Moisture ... 78.1
State of clouds ... 1/4 clouded
27
During ... Min. ... 60 ... 60 ... 60
28 hours ... Max. ... 78 ... 78 ... 78
ending at ... Min. ... 60 ... 60 ... 60
29 ... Max. ... 78 ... 78 ... 78
30 ... Min. ... 60 ... 60 ... 60
31 ... Max. ... 78 ... 78 ... 78
Favourable weather conditions still prevail, though yesterday was inclined to be a little too warm. The weather to-day also promises to be warm.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.
Stations. Max. temp. Min. temp. State of sky.
Port Said. 60 30 Breeze ... 43 19
Suez. 58 31 Breeze ... 43 33
Halaoulia. 41 33 Breeze ... 37 36
Ghizeh. 41 37 Breeze ... 43 37
Iskand. 40 37 W. Wind ... 43 37
Iskand. 43 38 Breeze ... 43 34
Wady Madi. 44 38 Breeze ... 43 34

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations. Barom. Wind Temp. State of sky.
Trieste. 758.0 Almost calm 19 Clear
Vienna. 757.6 Breeze 19 Clear
Breslau. 757.6 Breeze 19 Clear
Athens. 757.1 Almost calm 19 Breeze
Lima. 757.1 Almost calm 19 Breeze

PHASES OF THE MOON.

THE SUN.
Rises a.m. Sets p.m.
April 3 First Quarter 6.5 a.m. 6.41 p.m.
" 9 Full Moon 8.13 a.m. 6.39 p.m.
" 15 Last Quarter 10.37 a.m. 6.19 p.m.
" 23 New Moon 6.7 p.m. 6.30 p.m.

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The Egyptian Gazette

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FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1906

THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF GERMANY.

A very interesting article on the present political condition of Germany from the pen of Herr Conrad Haussmann, the leader of the Württemberg Democrats, appears in the "Frankfurter Zeitung." The article marks the careful study of all who take an interest in the future of Germany. Herr Haussmann points out that the attempt to govern the empire under the appearance instead of with the reality of constitutionalism has led to the rapid decay of the vigorous political life of which the early years of United Germany gave promise. The Government is a pure bureaucracy, and is not based upon any powerful representation of public opinion. Instead of being able to act upon a definite programme and to initiate great measures of legislation it has to expend its energies upon the diplomatic manipulation of political parties which are themselves in great measure impotent because they lack the wholesome impulses of the ambition and possibility of governing as well as the steady influence of responsibility. The power of the Government is weakened rather than strengthened by its formal detachment from the representatives of the people, and instead of being invigorated by the tonic of intelligent criticism it is slowly attacked by the weapons of corroding ridicule and satire.

Herr Haussmann shows how the attempt to combine absolutism with the forms of constitutionalism demoralized the political parties which the Government is in the habit of negotiating behind the scenes and how the same cause prevents the growth of political talent to an extent which at present renders the German imperial Parliament so singularly barren in respect of anything like the elements of statesmanship. The present system is defended in some quarters as being unsuccessful by the Social Democratic danger. But as a matter of fact it is the absence of constitutional government which produces the German type of Social Democracy as a consequence of the want of a constitutional safety-valve.

Herr Haussmann concludes his long article, every word of which is worthy of careful perusal, with the following reflections:—"In the days before France had achieved her political recovery Germany was in a position to ignore the spirit of the age. At the present moment it is a double mistake to fail to understand the times. The national resources are wasted when the political strength of a nation of citizens who have passed beyond the childish stage of mere subjects is not systematically turned to account. It is just as if the power of electric light were not employed. Constitutionalism is the sole permanent source of power as well as the automatic instrument for regulating and equalizing the currents of political life."

LORD KITCHENER AND THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

COLONEL FERGUSSON'S EULOGY.

The discussion of this subject is continued in the "Times" by Colonel Charles Fergusson, D.S.O., who was present with the 10th Sudanese Battalion through the campaigns of 1896-97, and was severely wounded at Rosetta, being five times mentioned in despatches. In 1899 Col. Fergusson commanded the 15th Sudanese, and later was in command of the Garrison and District of Omdurman. For the above services he was decorated.

Colonel Fergusson writes as follows:—"Sir,—In view of the letter from your Indian Correspondent in to-day's issue, I venture to write in corroboration of Colonel Lewis's statements in his letter of the 14th instant. The matter is not one of opinion but of fact, and that the "Spectator" takes the same view as your correspondent does not alter the facts. Both have evidently been misinformed."

At the time of the "mutiny" I was in command of a Sudanese battalion. I was a member of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the matter, and in the position which I subsequently held in the Sudan I had the opportunity of knowing the man in the Indian Army, his inner history was well known to me. Those who read between the lines of Colonel Lewis's letter will understand how the true facts, or what your correspondent calls "the deeper causes," could not be made public, and how easy it consequently was for misapprehension to arise.

Lord Kitchener's administration and treatment of the native soldier had not the remotest connexion with the incident, except that the total collapse of the agitation was due to the remarkable loyalty displayed by the troops generally, and by the Sudanese in particular, in the face of the most desperate efforts to subvert them. This fact, I venture to think, itself disproves the assertion that the troops had been injudiciously handled by Lord Kitchener; had such been the case, our position in Omdurman would have been critical. Their absolute steadfastness under the most difficult circumstances was an eloquent testimony to the confidence which he had inspired, and I assert, without fear of contradiction by any one conversant with the feeling of the Egyptian Army, that no commander was, or is, regarded with more respect and affection than Lord Kitchener.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Quarantine.
Quarantine restrictions are no longer applied to arrivals in Egyptian ports from Mandvi.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail for Europe, via Port Said and Brindisi, will close at the G. P. O., Alexandria, at 3.10 p.m. on Sunday.

Egypt and Levant S.S. Co.

The capital of the Egypt and Levant Steamship Company has been covered twelve times over in Alexandria and Cairo.

Fatal Accident on Quay.

A native porter was caught between the buffers of two trains on the Alexandria quay this morning and crushed to death.

North Egypt Land Co.

Mr. H. B. Greathhead requests us to state that he has resigned his position as local secretary of the North Egypt Land Company, Limited.

Mehkemeh Sharieh.

The Ministry of Justice has asked the Mehkemeh Sharieh to give its opinion on the modifications which it is proposed to make in the Mehkemeh's rules of procedure.

The "Societe Commerciale" Robbery.

Mr. Limberopoulos, the cashier of the Societe Commerciale, who is now in Hadra prison, will be brought before the Attarin Criminal Court on Monday next.

Cairo Circulating Library.

From 1st May to 30th September the library will be open in the morning from 9.30 to 11 and in the afternoon from 5.30 to 7, except on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when it will be open from 4.30 to 6 as before.

Sale of an Island.

Mr. George Mitchell, the well-known estate agent and contractor at Assouan, has succeeded in disposing of the small island of Khasnabarti, situated to the S. W. of Elephantine Island, and formerly the property of Lord Kitchener. We understand that the purchaser is Mr. E. V. Bird, a gentleman who is a frequent visitor to this country.

New Cairo Newspaper.

M. Naguib Ziviri has left the "Journal du Caire" in order to publish a Franco-Italian newspaper to be called the "Bosphore." The new paper, which is to appear on Monday next, will have six pages and will be sold for five millimes. M. Francesco Santorelli, editor of the "Giornale," will have charge of the Italian portion of the "Bosphore," which we wish every success.

SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

The opening regatta will be held on Wednesday next, May 2. All yachts which sailed last season have only to present themselves as usual just before the race. All new yachts, or old yachts which have made any alteration whatever to their rig or design, must be sent to the Port Office workshop, Arsenal, to be remeasured not later than Monday noon, April 30. The handicap will be published in Tuesday's "Gazette" as usual.

MILITARY SCHOOL SPORTS.

Despite a very trying wind, accompanied by clouds of dust and sand, the Cadets' sports held on the Observatory parade-ground yesterday afternoon were well attended. Among those present were Lord and Lady Cromer, the Prime Minister, Abani Pacha, Fakhy Pacha, Sir William Garstin, Mr. MacCall and Lady Victoria MacCall, Major and Mrs. Herbert, Matchett Bey, Watson Pacha, Owen Bey, Crookshank Pacha and Mrs. Crookshank, Mr. Mitchell Innes, Capt. Morgan, Mrs. Lambert and many others—the tea tent being full and the excellent tea provided highly appreciated. The sports were characterised by any amount of "go," and their organisation reflected the highest credit on Matchett Bey and the members of the committee. The gymnastic display was extremely good and the obstacle race, which closed the proceedings, gave great amusement to the spectators. The competitors found wire entanglements as trying as the Japanese found them at Port Arthur, and some of them were still struggling in its coils some minutes after the winner, second and third had arrived at the tape.

The 100 yards was won by Ali Eff. Zeki. The quarter mile race, open to the Government schools, was won in good style by Ali Shaker, who has the makings of an excellent runner. The tug of war resulted in the success of the team of the left half company of No. 2. Company. The winners had a hard struggle in the first heat but had it all their own way in the second. The long jump was won by Ali Eff. Yousi. The committee consisted of El Miralai Matchett Bey, Commandant, president; Mr. F. S. Plunket, hon. secretary; El Sagh. Hassan Eff. Lutfi, El Muzim Awad Hafez Eff. Sidki, and El Molazim Awad Mohammed Eff. Bahgat.

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LORD CROMER'S REPORT.

PROPOSED NEW JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CONSULAR COURTS TO BE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, April 27.

Lord Cromer's Report has been published. He proposes, while maintaining the existing Legislative Council and Assembly, to create a separate Council of from 25 to 30 members wholly composed of subjects of the treaty Powers, the minority to be nominated by the Egyptian Government. Legislation passed by a majority of the Council and promulgated by Government to be binding on all foreigners. The existing consular courts shall be abolished. When other courts have been created by fresh legislation, the system of quinquennial periods of the Mixed Tribunals shall be abolished.

(Reuter)

(Gazette's Special Service)

LONDON, Friday.

The "Times" to-day publishes a leader commenting favourably on Lord Cromer's proposed projects for a new judicial system, calling them almost startling in their originality and their boldness.

AMERICAN STOCKS & SHARES.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

NEW YORK, Thursday.

	Yesterday	To-day
Aitohison	93	91½
Baltimore & Ohio	113½	112
Canadian Pacific	179	175½
Chicago and Milwaukee	175	171½
Erie	43	42½
Illinois Central	176½	175½
Louisville	150½	159½
New York Central	143	142½
Pennsylvania Shares	71½	71
Philadelphia and Reading	65½	64
Southern Pacific	57½	56½
Union Pacific	165½	143
U. S. Steel	44½	43½
„ Pref.	101½	110½

THE FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Ghazi Mukhtar Pacha, the Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner, has yesterday communicated to H. H. the Khedive the Ottoman Government's decision in regard to the question of Tabah. The Sublime Porte considers the Sisi Peninsula to be a portion of the Turkish territory of Akaba and can by no means accede to the demands of the Egyptian Government.

As this is Turkey's last word on the subject the Egyptian Government informed Lord Cromer of Turkey's decision, and the news was telegraphed to the Foreign Office.

"Al Mokattam" has received the following telegram from its correspondent at El Acreeh:

The Turkish troops have removed the marble columns erected at a place called Rafakh, near Akaba, to mark the Egyptian boundary line. The name of the Khedive is engraved on one of the columns, which bears also the date of his Highness's visit to that spot. But the Turkish soldiers paid no regard to the Khedive's name for they threw down the column. Things are in a state of confusion here."

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

The statement that the health of the Sultan is bad has been denied. But meanwhile advices, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," from reliable private sources refer to his health in terms which most plainly indicate that the news of his death may arrive at any moment.

The real facts in regard to his Majesty's health have been kept a profound secret, but that he is in an extremely precarious condition seems to be beyond doubt.

To the diplomatic world it has been known for some time that the reign of Abdul Hamid II. is drawing to a close, and the enormous changes which a new regime will bring have already been matters of the gravest consideration.

CAIRO'S ICE SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Sir,—Perhaps it may do some good to all concerned if you will kindly insert in your paper a protest against the action of the Water Company who undertake to supply the public with ice. The company are supposed to have a machine capable of turning out far more ice than is required by the public. Yet, year after year, whenever the slightest hot spell occurs, such as the last few days, it is almost impossible to get ice, except at times when I presume it suits the convenience of the company to issue it. I do not write as a private consumer but as one who actually depends upon ice to preserve the product I supply, and it has happened year after year. I experience considerable loss, owing to the company's apparent indifference. Surely the time has come when monopolies should be broken up, when concessionaries are so apathetic.

Trusting that some other of your readers may also take the matter up, I enclose my card.

NUNQUAM NON PARATUS.

Cairo, 26th April.

THE PRINCES' CASE.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTENTION.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Pietri continue his defence of the Government's claim. After discussing the Law of Liquidation he claimed that it constituted a "novation." The creditors were unchanged but the debtor was no longer Ismail Pacha but the State. In virtue of this novation the former debtor was freed from all responsibility. How then could he and his heirs make any claim for the surplus? In 1880 the Daira properties were by no means equivalent to the debts they guaranteed; however they were all the assets that the original debtor could offer to the State which replaced him in this unenviable position. Ismail Pacha shook off all legal responsibility for the debts he had incurred. The Egyptian Government acquired the Daira lands. Again, if it were admitted that Article 40 did not transfer to the Government the absolute property in these lands, none the less the fact that they had been transferred by prescription in good faith and with good titles for five years, or that they had been 15 years in the possession, in the widest sense, of the Government made them State property. As a matter of fact they had been for 23 years in the hands of the State. During all that period the Government had held visible and peaceable possession of them.

Mr. Nassif then intervened on behalf of Yacoub Pacha Hassan, husband of the late Princess Jamila, on the side of the claimants. Mr. Chalom stated that he had been instructed to appear on behalf of the Credit Foncier.

Mr. Carton de Wiart, on behalf of the Daira Sanieh, declared himself in favour of the Government's contention. Replying to Mr. Villa's contention, he remarked that Ismail Pacha's cession and the eminent advocate's illustration of a ship recovered after abandonment by her owner could not be compared. Ismail Pacha's cession was a "L'vino pro soluto" being incomplete. The incomplete cession of the goods of a debtor constituted a payment by French and Egyptian law.

Mr. Manuardi then opened his pleading on behalf of the claimants. After a eulogy of Ismail Pacha he pointed out that he had granted L.E. 260,000 to the Princes and Princesses named in the grant as an indemnity for their loss of the estates mortgaged to Messrs. Rothschild. In 1880 the grant to Ismail Pacha and his three wives only figured L.E. 400,000 in the Civil List. In 1888, in virtue of the arrangement then made, a capital sum answering to the L.E. 40,000 per annum which they had ceased to obtain from the Government was granted them. Ismail had not made any claim, nor had he received anything.

The wording of this arrangement was then discussed. After this the speaker went on to point out that the Government was forcing an open door. The claimants recognised that the Government was proprietor of the Daira lands, but why was it proprietor, because it wished to take them or because Ismail had ceded them? The Princes did not ask for the lands but for the consideration for their cession.

At the meeting of August 7, 1888, the question of the eventual right of Ismail Pacha to the surplus had been clearly put. From the contributions to the discussion made at that date by Sir Evelyn Baring and M. de Blignieres this right seemed implicit in the law. The commission considered best to leave him the eventual rights to any surplus.

The conclusion of the Ministère Public will be given out on May 7.

ALEXANDRIA VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION AND MORTALITY.

The report of the Alexandria Municipality for the past year contains a mass of highly interesting information on the vital statistics of the city, which is embodied in the report of the Municipal Sanitary Inspector. The population of the city is expected to reach 400,000 this year. The calculation is only a rough one as about a thousand European children are born every year and not registered. There is a decree of June 9, 1891, which enjoins that all births should be registered irrespective of nationality. But as far as regards Europeans the decree is a dead letter, and it is suggested in the interests of the health of the city that the slack state of things prevailing should be put a stop to by enforcing a severe penalty. An example of the way the sanitary authorities are handicapped by the want of obligatory registration is to be seen in the fact that they are quite unable to find out how many people have been vaccinated or not.

The longest-lived among Alexandrians are the Protestants and foreign Jews, the economical position of these two classes of the population being very favourable. Then come the Orthodox Armenians. The rate of mortality amongst the Latins and Greeks is about the same. The highest death-rate is among the native Jews (37.5 %), but these people also have the highest birth-rate (41.1 %), after the natives. The healthiest quarter is Rameh, while Menieh and Labbane have the highest death-rate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S. S. Joshua Nicholson (Westcott and Laurence Line) left Malta yesterday and is due here on Monday with general cargo, from London.

THE CHATBY NECROPOLIS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S EXCURSION.

"To know how the ancients lived we must dig up their dead." This was one of several truths announced yesterday in the course of an able address delivered by Dr. Breccia to the members of the Archaeological Society, assembled by the graveside of a departed race.

The necropolis of Chatby, situated on a barren extent of chalky ground between the electric tramway and the sea, has since its exploration added much to our knowledge of the epoch immediately after the death of Alexander the Great, i.e., during the reign of the First Ptolemy (311–306 B.C.). The necropolis seems to have continued to be used as a place of burial until the second century A.D., when it evidently became too crowded. The excavations made are three in number, the last being the deepest, for where Dr. Breccia gave his address there were at least 15 feet of superstrata, consisting of sand, stones, and human skulls. The place of these ghastly trophies contained tombs belonging to a much earlier period and they differed from those of the Ptolemaic period in that they were approached horizontally by steps hewn out of the sandstone, whereas the sepulchres found in the other two excavations were reached from above, and were surmounted by steps or tumuli.

As a psychological study the discovery of these, as of all other tombs, is, as Dr. Breccia explained, invaluable. In the 5th and 6th centuries before Christ the body was interred with statues of the gods it worshipped in life, but later on a change is noticeable; religious beliefs appear to become weaker, the statues of the gods disappear, their place is taken by symbols characteristic of the life of the departed, until in this Alexandrian period there is indicated a state of psychological sentiment much like that of our own day. The age, too, of the deceased might be gauged by the profession, or the contrary, of the funeral emblems found in the tomb: an old man would not be expected to require for the journey across the Styx the same number of articles as the youth.

In one of these tombs as many as 25 iron nails were discovered. They were similar to those found some years ago in Asia Minor. What they meant, it was difficult to determine; conjecturally they were to be used in repairing grim Chiron's vessel. Other objects of iron that were especially interesting were the brookers and other weapons of a Macedonian soldier; as also iron strigils used by gymnasts after their exercises.

Two modes of burial were used, cremation and inhumation. Sometimes a skeleton would be found, with the ashes of relatives—sons, daughters, etc., deposited in vases around it. Of sarcophagi there were none, except for several wooden coffins. The Arab and the Bedouin had unhappily combined to remove much before the Museum could interfere.

At the conclusion of this address, Dr. Breccia invited the party to watch the opening of three of these tombs. A number of antiquities in the form of lamps, ear bottles, and vases were found, as also enamelled clay dishes containing food for the soul in its transit. One of these dishes had the bones of a fish, of what kind is not known.

THE KHEWIE.

The Khedive spent yesterday at Koubbeh Palace.

The Khedive will arrive at Alexandria from Cairo on Monday next, 30th inst., at 11.30 a.m. Invitations have been issued by H.E. the Governor to the notables of Alexandria to meet his Highness at Moharrem Bey station at that hour.

A special train containing the Khedive's baggage arrived at Ras-el-Tin this morning at 2.30 o'clock. To-morrow three special trains containing the suite, horses and baggage arrive from Cairo.

THE SUDAN.

TURKISH LAND GRABS.

The activity of Turkey at the present moment is astonishing and it is said that the Porte proposes to send an expedition to Kanem, in the central Sudan, through Tripoli. The "Times" remarks:—Such an expedition would simply be an act of aggression, and ought to be repelled by force. The Porte, which, it is said, has the support of a European Power, and is acting under the inspiration of that Power—maintains its right to invade Egyptian territory and to erect barracks, and even to construct a railway, without recognising Great Britain's right to defend Egyptian interests.

"The Porte also appears disposed to maintain that Wadai, Kanem, and the desert forming the extreme hinterland of Tripoli are dependencies of Egypt, and that in the agreements of 1898 and 1899 Great Britain disposed in our favour of territories not belonging to her."

"This singular contention cannot be sustained, since care was taken to make it clear in the agreement of 1898 that Darfur, which remained British territory, was the extreme limit of the old Egyptian protectorate."

"The Porte would doubtless forgo its claims to Kanem, and would perhaps transfer them to the oasis of Bilma, half way between Tripoli and Lake Tohad. There, again, our claims were recognised in the Anglo-French agreements, and the Mehariis of Zinder frequently visit this oasis, thus affirming our claims to possession."

BRITISH GARRISON IN EGYPT.

THE NEW ADDITIONS.

LONDON, April 26.

The Inniskilling Dragoons will leave for Egypt about the middle of May.

A battery of Horse Artillery will embark for Egypt at an early date; also three companies of Inniskilling Fusiliers now in Crete have been ordered to proceed at once to Egypt, being replaced in Crete by troops from Malta.

(Reuter)

It is worth noting that the Rente's telegram published in Egypt announcing the increase in the Army of Occupation was dated from London, while the London papers announce that "a Rente's message from Cairo says it has been decided to increase the British garrison in Egypt."

PORT SAID SALT ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

Dear Sir,—I venture to intrude on your space for a few comments on the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Port Said Salt Association. Certain of the directors of the company signed a requisition calling that meeting for the purpose of rescinding one of their articles of association expressly devised to protect minorities and to prevent the confiscation of their property. This article, strictly in harmony with the fiduciary relations which should exist between directors and shareholders of all companies, provides that no director should vote, as such, on any contract or arrangement affecting the interests of a company in which contract he may be personally interested. It was proposed to suspend this article to enable the directors of the Port Said Salt Association to hand over to their own tender mercies, as directors of the Salt and Soda Co. (they being on both boards) the interests of the Port Said Co. The meeting of the 21st inst. very soon disposed of the fallacies by which it was sought to cajole the shareholders. In vain was the Port Said Co. threatened with cutting prices, and to me it was a novel experience to hear one of the directors of a company belittling and depreciating that which he was there to represent and to conserve and to say to his own shareholders that they must "amalgamate or die."

The object for which the meeting was called was inequitable. If this resolution had been carried both companies would have been involved in endless and expensive litigation, for there are abundant precedents to justify the advice given by me to the dissentient directors as their legal representative at the meeting to the effect that our Courts do not tolerate the oppression of minorities and the confiscation of their belongings.

The Salt and Soda Co. has nothing which the Port Said Co. wants. The latter desires nothing better than to be let alone—to stand on its own merits. The confidence of the public is with it, its dividend earned, its shares far above par, its expenses are extremely light, and its future assured. Were it not so it has a right to say that the Salt and Soda Co. would not desire to force an amalgamation. Such is the logical inference of the scheme proposed and vetoed. For the directors of the Salt and Soda Co. to threaten to sell salt in Egypt for the mere cost of transport is mere hysterical bluff and will not depreciate Port Said Salt shares one centime.

It is now said on the Alexandria Bourse that the shares of the Port Said Co. will be hammered down by the monied men of the Salt and Soda. I would caution the shareholders of the smaller company against selling their shares. I venture the prediction that this little concern will pay 20 % within a very few years and their shares will be at 30s.

If there be one single shareholder left in this company disposed to fight the matter out to a finish this single shareholder can set the Courts at work to protect his interests and no matter by what majority hostile and inequitable resolutions may be carried, unless it can be shown that Port Said Salt has something to gain from its connection with the Salt and Soda, some tangible *quid pro quo*, then will all arbitrary dealing with the shares of this solitary shareholder be set aside.

Has the Port Said Co. anything to gain from the Salt and Soda? I say—nothing.—I am etc.,

JAMES GOODING.

4 Rue de l'Eglise Dabbane, Alexandria.

General Post Office.

The Post Office Administration has for sale 4 postal vans, No. 3, 4, 6 and 8, which can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Sonnino and Botton, Alexandria.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st May next.

They must be made on stamped paper (3 P.T.) and sent under double cover, the outside one being superscribed "Postmaster General, Alexandria" and the inner one "Tender for Vans."

Tenders can be made for all the vans or for any number.

The Administration reserves the right to accept or refuse any tender.

Alexandria, April 26.

27808-1

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Ghazi Mokhtar Pacha is expected to come down to Alexandria for the summer on the 3rd proxo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross leave Alexandria this afternoon by the Messageries Maritimes S.S. Portugal. They will return to Egypt in November.

Mr. W. F. Sarjeant, assistant manager of the Khedivial Mail Line, leaves for Europe to-morrow on a well-earned holiday.

Sir Clinton Edward Dawkins, K. C. B., of Polesden Lacey, Surrey, and of 38, Queen Anne's-gate, who died on the 2nd of December last, aged 46 years, left estate of the gross value of £118,404 10s. 9d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £12,359 13s. 2d. The executors of his will are his widow Dame Louise Nicolay Dawkins, Viscount Milner, to whom probate has been granted, and Mr. Cyril Earle Johnston. The testator left £1,000 to Lord Milner, £1,000 to his niece Winifred Frances Dawkins, and to Mr. John Mackail, a senior examiner at the Board of Education, such of his books as he should select in memory of him. He left a trust fund of £75,000 for the benefit of his wife for life, remainder to his daughter Dorothy Marianne Dawkins. The residue of his estate he left to his wife. Had the testator's net estate exceeded £200,000 several other bequests would have taken effect.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the bakers' men still continues at Alexandria and some encounters between masters and men have taken place but in no case was anybody seriously injured, sticks and fists being used instead of revolvers and knives. The Governor of Alexandria promised the men yesterday that he would use his best endeavours to have a settlement arrived at by Monday next.

The Bakers' Union of Alexandria was founded six weeks ago and numbers 500 members. They sent an application to the president of the master bakers complaining of the low wages, of the ever-increasing cost of all the necessities of life at Alexandria, and of the long hours of labour. They demanded a rise of wages of from P.T. 2 to P.T. 3 per diem, complete abatement from work on Sunday morning until 2 p.m., the enjoyment of six general holidays during the year, and they stipulated that on the eve of Sunday and holidays they would work specially hard so as to secure supply of bread for customers. The President of the Masters Bakers, answered asking the men to wait for seven days until a satisfactory settlement could be arrived at. But the men refused and asked for an immediate settlement of their grievances, as they declared their economical position demanded a speedy readjustment. The master bakers would not agree and so a strike was declared.

FLOATING DOCK ENTERS THE CANAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday.

The American floating dock Admiral Dewey entered the Canal this morning at 7 o'clock.

Port Said, Thursday.

The floating dock will probably enter the Canal to-morrow morning and it is expected to take about six days to pass through. The Canal Company charging canal dues on the dock just as if she were a ship in ballast, which is at the rate of 5 50 p.m. ton. The total canal dues will probably amount to £3,000.

Hundreds of people visit the ship daily, and are shown round by the crew, who are most polite.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Après un début en rapport avec les séances précédentes, le marché s'est tout à coup réveillé sur une forte demande en Delta Light qui a poussé le cours de 12 1/16 à 12 1/2.

Peu à peu, d'autres valeurs ont suivi le mouvement, entre autres, l'Agricole à 10 3/16, la Delta Land à 4 3/4, le Comptoir à 7 5/8, la Fondateur Warden à 8 3/8, etc.

En somme, reprise générale très accentuée, produite par l'amélioration des nouvelles politiques et financières, ainsi que l'heureuse conclusion de l'emprunt russe.

Vers la clôture l'animation était extraordinaire. Si ces bonnes dispositions ne sont pas entravées par des événements imprévus, on peut s'attendre pour le mois prochain à une hausse générale, qui sera entretenue par l'abondance croissante de capitaux sur notre place.

NOUVEL HOTEL AU CAIRE

Le "Journal Officiel" du 25 Avril publie, en supplément, le Décret autorisant la création de la Société des Excelsior Hotels, Société Anonyme égyptienne au capital de £. 150,000.

La nouvelle Société a pour objet principal l'acquisition d'un terrain sis au Caire, rond-point Soliman pacha, vis-à-vis le Savoy Hôtel, pour y construire et y exploiter un hôtel; elle pourra également acheter, construire et exploiter d'autres établissements similaires tant en Egypte qu'à l'étranger.

L'émission des actions Excelsior Hotels aura lieu lundi prochain, 30 avril, aux guichets de l'Anglo Egyptian Bank au Caire et à Alexandrie; elle aura, croit-on, un gros succès. Nous en publions le prospectus demain.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, April 26.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir E. Grey stated that negotiations with Peking were proceeding and, it was hoped, would soon be concluded: he did not contemplate that there would be any alteration in the Tibet convention. (R.)

THE NATAL TROUBLES.

BAMBAATA AGAIN ESCAPES.

DURBAN, April 26.
Bambaata has again escaped from the punitive field force, which numbers 2,000. (Reuter.)

LONDON, April 26.
The Natal Government has decided to supply rifles to reserves not possessing arms, including the Dutch in the districts of Vryheid and Utrecht. Lord Elgin, at a banquet at the Colonial Institute, paid a tribute of praise to the loyal co-operation of Lord Selborne. He entirely sympathised with Natal's difficult position and wished them success. He deprecated the word interference as entirely contrary to the Imperial Government's position. (R.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.
A minute earthquake occurred yesterday afternoon. (Reuter.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.
The Governor of California is calling a special session of the Legislature to authorise the issue of bonds for the purpose of reconstructing the city. (Reuter.)

LONDON, April 26.
No statements of the insurance companies' losses have been issued, but the shares of some leading companies have fallen sharply. (R.)

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSSES.

In regard to the above, the following, which we call from a home paper, will be of interest:—
There seems considerable uncertainty, even at the head offices of some of the companies themselves, as to the question of their liability for fire losses indirectly caused by the earthquake. In some of the States, uniform policy conditions with regard to this point necessarily obtain, but in the case of California there appears to be no such legal necessity for uniformity. Inquiry at the offices of some of the leading British companies generally fails to elicit any definite information on the point, the absence of information being partly due to the impossibility of obtaining telegraphic communication with their representatives in the ruined city. It would appear, however, that the majority of the companies, perhaps nearly all, are bound by clauses modelled on those ruling in New York State, under which the liability does not extend to buildings first injured by the earthquake and subsequently set on fire, but only to those which, having escaped direct damage from the earthquake, subsequently suffer damage through the spread of the fire from other buildings. In the case of at least one important company, however, as we have mentioned above, there is apparently no liability at all. The American companies themselves are, of course, chiefly concerned—and Continental companies, too, have done a large business in the city, but there will without doubt still remain a heavy amount to fall on the shoulders of the British offices. The estimates that have already been compiled, however, are necessarily very vague.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE.

ENORMOUS MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, April 26.
In view of the movement towards a general strike and the approach of May Day, enormous military preparations are being made here. Arrests continue to be made in the North of France: work is being resumed. (Reuter.)

PARIS, April 26.
The Council of Ministers has drawn up measures in anticipation of the 1st of May. (Havas.)

VALENCIENNES, April 26.
The movement in favour of returning to work is spreading in the north. (Havas.)

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.
The English portion of the loan has been fully covered: the French portion has been covered many times over. (Reuter.)

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 26.
An unprecedented scene took place in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Keir Hardie moved a resolution in favour of women's franchise. The women in the ladies' gallery constantly interrupted the opponents of the resolution. The gallery was cleared. (R.)

THE ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY AND THE POWERS.*

A book on the above subject by Mr. T. L. Gilmour has just been published at a very opportune moment, in view of the Anglo-Franco-Italian convention referred to in yesterday's telegrams. It is ably written by a man who is evidently a master of his subject, and in addition to an interesting narrative, it publishes several important documents not easily procured by the general public and which cannot fail to be welcome to many people in Egypt who take an interest in Abyssinia, in its connection with the head waters of the Nile, the link which it will form in the passage of the Cape-to-Cairo railway, in its Bank, and last but not least, in the question to which the book under notice, not only refers, but gives an amount of information not hitherto known to the general public,—we mean of course, its struggles for railway communication with the Red Sea coast. His Majesty the Emperor Menelik, King of the Kings of Ethiopia, who, although he has never yet seen the sea himself, has for many years been sufficiently well-informed to know that even if he has been able to do a good deal in the way of the internal development of his empire, the great barrier to more rapid progress has always been the difficulty of foreign communications. If once his capital were in railway communication with a good seaport, he has long since appreciated the fact that its progress would then take much more vast proportions. If this knowledge had been acquired by Menelik's predecessors they would probably have been a little more difficult in dealing with the European Powers, who within the last forty years or so have become possessors of all the territory between Abyssinia and the Red Sea.

At all events, in 1889, when Menelik II. came to the throne, he had to face the somewhat difficult position to which we have just alluded. For years past his capital had been the arena of a diplomatic struggle in which Great Britain, France, and Italy have played the most conspicuous parts. During many years after the war of 1897, England, not very wisely we think, treated Abyssinia with a considerable amount of neglect, and when Menelik first became Emperor her principal intercourse was with Italians and Frenchmen. In the first year of his reign he was glad to sign a treaty with Italy one of the principal clauses of which was that "His Majesty the King of Kings of Ethiopia consents to avail himself of the Italian Government for any 'negotiations he may enter into with any other Government.' As was not improbable this clause soon gave rise to different interpretations, and Menelik absolutely rejected the Italian reading of it, and maintained that Abyssinia was still an independent sovereign State. The administrator of French Somaliland, now Minister at Addis Abeba, was quick to see the importance of the part which France might acquire from a friendly understanding with Menelik; he supported the Emperor's views; and no doubt at this critical juncture the friendship of France was of the greatest service to him; it enabled him to complete his preparations for the final struggle, and after the defeat of Adowa he signed a treaty in 1896 recognising the absolute independence of Abyssinia, a decision which was recognised by the Powers of Europe and which must not be forgotten in any subsequent negotiations.

This situation did much to strengthen the influence of France in Abyssinia, and it was the only Government at that time having direct diplomatic relations with Menelik. It was therefore only natural that Menelik, seeing that he required European advice and assistance, should lend a ready ear to the counsels which the astute Minister of France was only too ready to give him; the keynote of which was that France should secure in Abyssinia a privileged position denied to other Powers. This idea found frequent expression in the French Press and among political speakers; that Abyssinia was to become "a French colony in all but name." This was an ideal arrangement from a French point of view, and would certainly have been a good return for preventing Italy from adopting the same policy. But in this, as in many subsequent events it always appears to us that France made one fundamental mistake. The Emperor Menelik is, as the author rightly says, a man of strong character and remarkable intelligence; and yet in dealing with him these are qualities which the French Government never seems to have taken into consideration. Is it at all likely that such a man should consent to be treated as a "quantité négligeable?"—and yet on this occasion and on several others this is just the manner in which the French Government did treat him. Unfortunately up to a few years ago the rivalry between France and Great Britain, in Africa, was keen and bitter; it might naturally have been expected that the French Minister should use his privileged position to fill Menelik's mind with ideas of British policy, to use a mild expression, — far removed from reality. We have still some recollection of the colours with which "la perfide Albion" used formerly to be painted, nor was it unlikely that the Emperor, with the limited sources of information at his command, should form grave suspicions as to the ultimate objects of British policy in North-eastern Africa. Early in 1897, events happening in the Upper Nile Valley showed the British Government the desirability of forming closer relations with Menelik, and Sir Rennell Rodd was entrusted with a mission to him, the result of which appeared to be satisfactory, and a treaty was signed strengthening the ancient friendship between England and Abyssinia, which, by

neglect, had been allowed to grow somewhat rusty. No doubt Sir Rennell Rodd's mission removed some of the misconceptions which Menelik entertained as to British policy, and as in such matters, example is better than precept, some eight thousand square miles of territory were transferred from British to Abyssinian jurisdiction, and we have little doubt that this had more effect on the mind of Menelik than the renewal of ancient friendship.

The author gives us many interesting details with reference to Sir Rennell Rodd's mission, but we are astonished that he should make no reference to the earlier mission of Sir Gerald Portal, which was in its day thought to have been equally successful. For some occult reason never much understood by the "man in the street," the advantages which were supposed to have resulted from this mission seemed to vanish away; perhaps Portal was not authorised to give up any land, or other sufficiently tangible evidence of goodwill, or perhaps we did not wish to annoy our friends the French by insisting on our advantages. Be that as it may, for some unexplained reason we do not appear to have gained much permanent good from this expedition, any more than we did thirty years before, from the taking of Magdala. There seems on these occasions to have been some lack of continuity in our foreign policy, a circumstance always to be regretted in Imperial matters. We hope that our new Government will not lose sight of this; if they do, they may be sure that there will be no lack of friendly nations to profit by any little opening that may be given to them.

One of the good points in connection with Sir Rennell Rodd's mission was that he was accompanied by a young officer of the Indian Staff, in charge of his transport arrangements, Captain John Harrington, who had for some time been Consul at Zeila, and who had there acquired a considerable amount of useful information. It speaks volumes in favour of Sir Rennell Rodd's mission when we say that that same officer, then Captain Harrington, is now Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Menelik, and we quite agree with the author when he says that the appointment has proved to be in every way an admirable one; he has, in spite of much opposition, boldly maintained the policy of the open door, contending, rightly, that the political predominance of any one European country was incompatible with the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Abyssinia, which the British Government was anxious, and we hope is still anxious, to see preserved.

The antagonistic struggles, to which these two points of view have given rise in Abyssinia, have centred around the affairs of the Ethiopian Railway, and have entailed on that hitherto unfortunate concern such a chequered career, that before long one may expect to see it become an irresistible attraction to the pens of some of our ablest romancers. The little book we have before us contains itself, we believe, in dealing with matters of fact, but they have been set forth in a very clever way, and give so clear a picture of the present situation, and all the important events which led up to it, that anyone at all interested in the matter should read this book.

The Ethiopian Empire is land-locked, and it was therefore only natural that one of the earliest proposals submitted to Menelik by his European advisers was that of a railway to the coast. This railway must pass through the territory of one of three foreign Powers; France had at that time an overwhelming predominance of influence in Abyssinia, and France also possessed the port of Djibouti at a distance of only about 56 miles from Menelik's frontier. It was therefore only natural that the French Minister should use his influence to obtain a concession for a railway from the French port to the capital of Abyssinia, a distance of about 480 miles; and in due course such a concession was obtained, in 1894. The Emperor was wise enough to see all the advantages which his country would gain by opening up communications with the outer world; moreover he had never seen the sea, which he was anxious to do, and also to improve his mind by foreign travel and to make the acquaintance of his foreign friends of whom he had heard so much, and seen so little. Under proper guidance, he no doubt did everything that the French Minister could reasonably expect of him to encourage so good a work; but in another way we think that he did a good deal more than the French Minister seems to have appreciated at that time, and with much greater wisdom and forethought than the French seem to have given him credit for. He most carefully stipulated that the railway was to be built in three sections, the first of which was to extend from Djibouti to Harrar, a distance of about 190 miles. It was understood that a special permission was to be given for the construction of each of these sections and that for the first section was duly given in November, 1896.

Anxious though he was to get the railway up to his capital, Menelik wisely foresaw that it might bring complications in its train, and he reserved to himself the power to limit them if on nearer acquaintance they might be unsatisfactory; he gave the railway great privileges and liberal conditions, but he stipulated that it should not convey troops or war material, into or out of his country, without permission by special letter from himself. Although the concession gave large privileges, they were entirely of a commercial and not at all of a political character.

(To be Continued.)

EVERY SENSIBLE WOMAN NOW USES
POMEFOY'S SKIN FOOD.
Soothing and Healing, Cleanses, Improves and
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The Greatest Protection against Germ Infection.
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PENS.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Pens.

Assorted Sample Box for seven stamps from the
WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

STRENGTH LOST—WORK LOST.

A BUSINESS MAN'S HEALTH RESTORED
BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"A chilly wind seemed to strike through me, and I was quickly down with influenza." The speaker was Mr. Gale, of St. Keyne, Crescent-road, Woodford, Essex, and his misfortune represents that of many other men during our treacherous winter months. "I managed to struggle on with my work," he continued, "until the end of the week; then I had to give in. I was really too ill to go on. Excessive weakness and inability to eat were among the symptoms of my trouble, and after remaining in bed some days I tried to get up, but I could hardly stand. Then my anxieties increased for my wife and child were also taken ill with influenza. The little one

suffered greatly, and my wife was terribly pulled down, having to care for us as well as herself. We were indeed a miserable family of invalids. At last I struggled back to business, feeling weak and ill but was soon back in bed again. The effort was too much for me. Happily, my wife then persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with the result that I was quickly well and strong. I went back to work and have not missed a day since. My wife and little girl also took these pills, and within a short time were quite themselves. The new blood supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gave them both renewed health and dispelled the terrible after-effects of influenza." Men cannot afford to risk loss of business or employment through illness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give real help to all who are weak, or overworked through worry. They supply overflowing strength, brace the nerves, impart appetite and power to digest food. The boon of sleeping soundly and awaking refreshed and fit for work is unknown to many men. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give tone to the system and repair the wear and tear of a strenuous life. They have cured rascally in both sexes Anæmia, Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Eczema, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus' Dance and other Nervous Disorders, including Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia; invaluable also in Ladies' Ailments. Of all dealers (but look for full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on every package); or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per six boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul, No. 8.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

April.
Fri. 27 Alhambra. Revue: *Eh Comment, en 2000*.
Sat. 28 A.C.C. grounds. A.C.C. v. E.T.C. 2. Mustapha Range. Rapid firing Competition and Practice. 2.30.
Sun. 29 Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.

May.
Wed. 2 Khedivial Yacht Club. Opening Regatta.
Thurs. 3 A. S. C. grounds. First Summer Meeting. 3.30.
Sat. 5 A. S. C. grounds. Second day of First Summer Meeting. 3.30.
Sat. 19 Round Point. Trotting Races.

CAIRO.

April.
Fri. 27 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Sat. 28 Abdeen Palace Khedivial Levée. 8.30 a.m.
Sun. 29 Zoological Gardens. E. A. Infantry Band. Afternoon.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisement.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	15 words	30 words	Every 10 words, beyond 30.
ONCE	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
TWICE	" 8	" 16	" 24
THREE TIMES	" 12	" 24	" 36

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged the advertisements not appearing consecutively. All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

ANGLO-AMERICAN Typewriting Agency, 19, Boulevard de Rameleh. ONLY ENGLISH Typewriting Office in Alexandria. Typewriting by copy or by dictation. Denamore Typewriter, (Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition). "Success" Typewriter Supplies at London prices. Cleaning and refitting of all Typewriters. 26682A—6-6-906

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5, 29, No. 7, 111, W.T. Emmans, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 85. 31-3-906A

BORMAN & CO., The Alexandria Stores. Suits to measure from P.T. 250. English Cutter, English Cloth. 27753-6-6

BORMAN & CO., The Alexandria Stores, for Tannin, White and Cellular Shirts, Socks, Ties, and complete gentlemen's outfitting. 27754-6-6

BORMAN & CO., The Alexandria Stores, for Ladies' Goods of all descriptions, Skirts, Petticoats, Stockings from P.T. 5 per pair, Laces, Ribbons, and Children's Hats. 27755-6-6

BORMAN & CO., The Alexandria Stores, for Electro Plate and Fancy Goods of all descriptions, for Wedding and Birthday presents. Perfumery of all kinds. 27756-6-6

BORMAN & CO., The Alexandria Lending Library, 1,200 volumes to choose from. Catalogues free. 27757-6-6

BORMAN & CO., The Alexandria Stores, have just received a shipment of Craven and Black Cat mixtures, Uam Var Whisky, Pilsener Beer in Pints and Quarts. 27758-6-6

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